SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1978, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1978, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted and the Bill as amended was passed.

Karnataka Legislative Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1978
Governor's Recommendation

MR. SPEAKER.—I have received the recommendation from the Governor of Karnataka for the consideration of the Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1978 under Article 207(3) of the Constitution of India.

Motion to consider

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to move

"That the Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill 1978 be taken into consideration".

The question was proposed

I just now moved the Ministers Salaries (Amendment) Bill which was unanimously passed by this House. I am very glad the hon'ble Leader of the opposition was able to appreciate the logic, reasoning and the necessity behind the amendments that we are brought before this House for Ministers and other salaries as well as giving them pension and other certain of these facilities. Likewise, it has come to my lot and I am very happy to move also the Bill that is just now placed before the House for its consideration regarding the salaries of the members of both the houses of Legislature. This Salaries (Amendment) Bill aims mainly to increase the present level of salary that is being paid to the members. At present they are getting Rs. 250 as salary, Rs. 250 as allowances and Rs. 100 as constituency allowance. Now Rs. 250 is sought to be raised to Rs. 350, in all it comes to Rs. 700 and other constituency allowance of Rs. 300 to cover the telephone, postage and other expenditures. In all, it is sought to give to each member a total of Rs. 1000. Then again, Sir we have also made a provision here in this Bill to increase their daily allowance and we have now made a provision to instal a telephone to each member in the respective house where he prefers to stay *i.e.*, usually in his residence at his

Constituency. After this Bill is passed the Government will have to pay the initial charges for the installation of a telephone and a consequence of installing a telephone the member will have to incur lot of expenditure. That is why provision has been made to pay this constituency allowance. Therefore, this Rs. 100 has been increased to Rs. 300. Provision has been made to provide certain other facilities like travelling in the Train upto the distance of 10,000 K.Ms. per annum. We have not only made provision for the member to travel but also he could take his spouse with him and the expenditure will be met by us. Then. Pension is also sought to be given to the member. If the member has served for a period of 5 years, he will be going to get Rs. 300 per mensem as pension. Of course, if he continues to be a member, he wan't get the pension because a member cannot claim both the salary and pension. Only if he is not a member then only he can claim pension and in the event of the death of an ex-a member, who will be entitled to draw this pension we have made provision for his family or his wife to draw a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem.

These are some of the important amendments that we have brought. And, Sir here naturally the first thing that the public or some section of the public might feel or even say that we the Members of the Legislature and the Ministers have made provisions for increase our salaries not only our salaries and also see that we get our pension after we retire and some of other facilities we have provided to in this Bill. Sir, in this country there is no person of any other profession than that of this profession called Politics who is more maligned and not only he is maligned but at the same time if we look into the fate of these people who have been in politices and who were in politics, who were Members and even Ministers and I have known many instances where the member after certain years of Membership will be suffering from lot of financial difficulties and if by chance a Member who was once a Member for a long number of years and if he is now no more a Member or a Minister, their families are suffering from lot of pecuniary difficulties and most of them are in a very very indeterminable circumstances. But yet there is an impression that politicians are well of. I think partly we ourselves are responsible because we go on maligning one another without proper base or proper evidence. So, in this way, there is a general impression in the minds of public that those who are in politics are making money, therefore, why should they get this salary? Why all these facilities should be given to them? All these questions are asked by the public. This is because as I already told you there is an impression that people in politics makes money by some way or the other way and all that. But at the same time people should also know

that except in politics in all other profession people ha e been given decent salary and other facilities. Whereas politicians are not given such facilities. Yet they have to go on with their work. Sir, fortunately or unfortunately, eversince I got into the legislature at the age of 25 years I had the opportunity to be in this legislature in the good old days of pre-independence. Sinc en it is to my lot I have continued to be in the Legislature th hout and I have known all these turmoils and difficulties of legisla Sir, when I was a legislator at that time there was no salary anything as such for the Members of the then Representative As mbly. They use to feed us as and when we attended the Assembly Session. We were given two meals and one tiffin in the afternoon and nothing beyond this. There was no daily allowances and salary was out of question. There was no such thing till independence. I think only after the independence we were paid some salary, I do not know the exact date. I am sorry I do not remember. I think we were started with a salary of Rs.100 But one thing. When it was Rs.100 the money value was totally different. Parhaps now even if it is Rs,500 it will not be equalised. So, depreciation is also there and the inflation is there on the otherside. .....

SRI J. H. PATEL.—On this issue the whole House will agree with the Hon. Chief Minister.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—In a way on these matters particularly my friend Mr. J. H. Patel is agreeing. Then the salary was enchanced to Rs.150 Sir, I am disclosing a fact. I think most of the Members may not be aware. I do not mind in saying it. When Mr. Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister I was one of those men although I was a Minister at that time I fought in the party as well as with the Chief Minister to say that the Members salary should be increased and it was increased at that time. I think that was the salary structure that is till now continued. There is one other point. Sir, as I said there was a time when the legislators were represented by a class of people who were well of economically. They used to be either big Zamindars or Landlords who were having lot of property and who were not so much in need of getting salary. There were also people coming from trade or business or sometimes industrialists they were not in need of getting salary. That is how more or less the composition of legislature was at that time. If the Composition of the Legislature of some 15 or 20 years back is taken into account it is entirely different from the composition of the Legislature of today. Now what is the position today? There are Members and Members in this very House who have come from last run of the land, who have come from middle class families and I might say not even come from

the middle class, but they come from lower-middle class families. I heard that a member was making a living as almost like a labourer and he has won the election and come. This is one aspect of the question. Now, let us take the other aspect *viz.* the type of responsibilities the members of the Legislature have to bear now. In the light of my experience I can boldly make out a case as to how things have changed. The demand on the time and energy of a member was not so much 10 or 15 years back. Now he not only attend the sessions and when he goes to his constituency there also many people go to him for so many things. As and when legislations and socio-economic programmes increase, the legislators has to attend to them. If democracy and socialism both of which we have taken as guiding principles are really to take root in the soil of this country and if they are to succeed, then certainly more and more legislations are necessary and more and more programmes have to be implemented. When these programmes are to be implemented then the role the legislator has to play will also go in increasing in its dimension. It is not as if a legislator becomes a Minister then only he has to devote all his time. I have worked as a legislator for more than half the period and I know how much work he has to do. Whether as a Minister or as a legislator if one wants to while away his time, of course that is also possible. But if one has to conscientiously discharge his duties as a legislator both to his constituency and to his people, then he has to devote almost all his time. He will hardly have enough time to look after his own personal problems or his own properly. If he is a farmer, it is still worse. Suppose a man becomes a legislator at the prime of your, say when he is 30 years of age, and remains as a legislator for 10 or 15 years, the prime of his youth is spent in the Legislature and after his fiftieth year he retires from politics or is defeated what should happen to him. I have seen young lawyers who have come to the legislature have lost all their possessions. It is common knowledge that it is not possible for a lawyer to go back to his profession and build it up again, After 10 or 15 years as a legislator if he were to come back to his former profession, much water would have flown under the bridge by then and he will not be able to make both ends meet. I do not want to go into some of the criticisms that have appeared in the Press. There are arguments for and against. To all those friends who think we are doing something wrong or we are trying to take away money from the Treasury for ourselves to enrich our pockets or the pockets of legislators, I would tell them to kindly understand and appreciate these points which I am placing before this august House.

We are talking of democracy and socialism. I know in this country socialism is not a welcome development for a section of the people.

SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN.—Socialism has been grafted on feudalism particularly in this country

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.-Yes I am inclined to accept his point of view; at the same time if i is not to be grafted or if feudalism is to be completely destroyed, then we must agree for a bloody revolution. What we are trying is evolution of socialism and not revolution. In other countries they resorted to violence and lakhs of people were beheaded. Then only it was possible to completely wipe out what was called feudalism and prepare fresh ground and sow the seeds of socialism. Are they prepared for that ?

SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN.—If people who believe in this do it I can understand. But the difficulty is that people who do not believe in this yet profess that they are socialistic.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Do not go on provoking. any of our people have won the election and I have come to rule. What is to be done? In a democratic set up things do happen slowly; we cannot help it, If we want to quicken the pace of socialism then certainly the whole political structure has to be changed. Even this parliamentary system of democracy will have to be changed. Are they agreeable for that? Let us start on the premise that we have accepted the parliamentary system of democracy. Under that it has got to be necessarily a slow process. In a parliamentary system of democracy we may succeed slowly in bringing about structural changes, social changes and economic changes,

4-30 P.M.

I want to make a statement that even if somebody were to contradict me, I am prepared to accept that contrary criticism and face it, that is, most of our politicians whether they are leaders or otherwise. are not realsing one aspect, namely, if in this country if both democracy and socialism were to succeed, were to take root in the soil, the people either in the House of Parliament or in the Legislatures what type of legislators we should have is the most important question that one should understand. If sociolism is really our goal objective and aim, if a set of landlords were to sit in this House where is the question of bringing in this land legislation? Do you mean to say that a man who owns plenty of lands is willing to cut his own throat by passing this legislation, by curtailing the number of acres of land he owns? Certainly not. You cannot expect it. Likewise people who have plenty of property, do they like to legislate all these laws? What does it mean then? It only means that all these socio-economic measures which we are trying to legislate and implement, I firmly believe and I am saying out of my experience of

men and matters, can be done by legislators who really come from that class of society which needs all these measures for their benefit and upliftment. It is merely not enough to say 18 per cent is kept as reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Normally and generally they all come from poorer sections. They are not only considered as out castes or untouchables but economically they are in the last rung of social ladder. They are generally poor. But it is so with many other castes too. As I have been saying, in this country many a time there is no distinction between caste and class. This is the peculiarity of India. If you go to European countries or Russia or China, they are not bogged down with various types of castes. Here, in one caste you will find hundreds of sub-castes. Economically they can be easily classified. In Christianity either one will be a protestant or Roman catholic. A small division and a few divisions are there. You can easily classify them on economic basis. But here, although you can classify on economic conditions, it so happens that in a given class there will be castes also. This is the situation. Therefore, even if you take caste or class, if in the House of Legislature those poorer sections were to be represented, who should represent them is the question. As far as possible, people coming from these poorer sections should be representatives here. Political power unless it is divided, unless it is shared with all those people, where is economic change in this country? How can it take place? Sometimes a question has been posed before me by people who have studied political trends in the country. They ask me sometimes how is it in Karnataka I have been able to bring in all these legislations and how is it in Karnataka it has been possible to implement land reforms and so many other measures. Inspite of these things how is it people have voted my party into power. These are the very questions being put by people who meet me now and then. I must acknowledge one thing. Since 1972 it was possible for us to see that the legislature composition was totally changed. We changed in the sense that we started to realise the political power base. Unless it is broadened there is no use. Even if we want to bring any type of legislation we may not implement. So it was possible for this legislature as I said previously also when I am saying legislature I include the opposition also. In many of the progressive measures one very healthy feature and laudable feature of this House is eversince 1972 even the opposition members have been good enough I must compliment them to lend support. Whenever a good piece of legislation considered progressive was brought forward we have received their full support. Not only they have supported but so far as implementation is concerned; may be here and there people might have tried to negative it and it may be so on our side as well as the other side, but by and

primarily legislators, are more and more involved in implementing these socio-economic measures. You know, Sir, when we thought of these Land Tribunals, there was so much of criticism, not here but outside, as to what kind of Tribunals are these, do they know anything of law, are they so much educated, are they lawyers, and so many criticisms we have heard and read in the Press. But, there will come a day in this very country when every other State will follow our example. Which is that State which has implemented Land Reforms in the manner in which we have implemented? Sometimes, on our Tribunals, not graduates and double graduates, but ordinary people represent as Members of the Tribunal. It is in this class that real 'dharma' lies. They do not know how to dupe others. They have not learnt as some others have learnt. Even if they make an attempt to dupe, they will be easily caught. Out of 100 cases, I can boldly assert and say that at least 90 have been properly decided may be in 10 per cent of the cases something must have gone wrong. Is it that every case that is decided in a Court is in accordance with 'dharma'? There are some criminal lawyers on the other sides I do not know whether the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is a criminal lawyer. He may not be accepting it here I do not axpect him to say anything either. On my side also there are more criminal lawyers. I might have to call them criminal lawyers because they have been responsible for letting out so many criminals who have been even murderers. When a case would not be proved, the criminal is let out. Does it mean that legally and according to law he is murderer?

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—It is professional ethics!

SRI G. B. SHANKARAO.—Law is an ass!

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—If law is an ass, what about the man who practices it?

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—It is this House which makes the law!

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—What 'dharma' is there even in a Court of Law; I think there is much more 'dharma' in our Land Tribunnals.

Sir, this are some of the measures. Taking this classic example of Land Reforms, did we not pass this Act 15 years back? We did pass, but having passed what happened? The enactment started eating itself in the shelves of the Secretariat. For a many number of years we could not bring it our nor implement it. We took up this case only after 1972 and it was possibly to implement. Throughout India Land Reforms have not been passed; in some States it was passed, but not implemented. In may States what is it we have been seeing? What is the recent happening that took place in Delhi in

front of the Prime Minister's house? The whole fight was that lands were given to harijans, and the other landlords, the kulak classes wanted that land to be taken back. Whatever it is, I must congratulate the Prime Minister who had the courage of conviction to say: 'I shall never yield to given back the land'. Again, I read very recently, about 2 days back, in the Press that all are joining again to see that lands are taken away from the harijans; they are organising 'morcha', they are trying to do something. If really Land Reforms are to be implemented in this country, I do not know what is going to happen. That is why in many Legislatures even making of such enactments is difficult. In West Bengal, they have made an enactment. But what is it they have done? There is no question of a tenant becoming the owner of the land there. In a place like West Bengal, it is share crop principle that has been adopted, ie., if the tenant were to till the land and cultivate and if he does not get any help from the landlord, he will take 75 per cent of the produce to himself and 25 per cent to the land lords. After the enactment of the law under the Land Reforms Act they do not go so far as to say that there is going to be the tenant becoming the complete landlord. They have said that if the lanlord were to give the tenant by way of inputs like bullocks or finance for cultivating the land like seeds, manture, etc., the landlord could take 50 per cent of the produce and the tenant the other 50 per cent. Even that law they are not able to implement. Even the Press I have been reading that in very village there is a big fight going on in most of the places, because inspite of the law the landlord is not giving a single paisa for cultivation but on the other hand as usual demanding and forceably taking away his 50 per cent of the share. Likewise, I can quote a number of instences where the poorer section are harassed, sometimes killed, sometimes their houses burnt, and we have been seeing so many atrocities. How to contend all these things? I believe, to start with, we as legislators, as representatives of these rural people who are in need of help, if we want to take up their cause and fight, certainly we have to devote completely our time and attention and courageously do all these things. Otherwise, why should a landlord fight the case of a tenant? Why should an affluent man think on fighting the cause of a poor or the cause of a man in difficulties?

Therefore Sir the economic class of interest when it is so much going on in this country, it is very necessary that the complexion of the legislature should be of a particular type. I am glad to say that in our State since these two elections I am not trying to make any invidious distinction between this section or that section, by and lgare, I am proud to say that our Legislature do reflect and represent

the poor sections of the society. That is why, Sir, I have no hesitation in bringing forward an amendment to the Salary Bill of the Legislators and giving them some more focilities. I had to say so much beeause I was given to understand that some section of the press was somewhat critical of t'ie amending bills that we have proposed to bring in this House. I thought it was my duty to clear this point to put before the House and through this House to the public, the real background and the picture which we have in mind when we thought of bringing these amendments to the Ministers Salaries and Members Salaries Acts.

With these remarks, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of this House.

†SRI S. R BOMMAI.—Mr. Speaker Sir, while suppporting this Bill, I have to say, the hon Chief Minister has traversed many grounds, so far as poiltics is concerned, though I had no opportunity of being a member of the Legislature earlier, but I had the good fortunee of taking interests in the politics being associated in the politics since my student days. While I was a student, I had come in contact with great philosopher and politician M. N, Roy. It was said in those days that politics was the resort of scoundrals. In many other countries it was said so. But my political philosopher taught me that politics as a social science and a science of scientists because a politician controls even the scientist. If we look from that point of view, a politscian owes a great duty to the society, more so when he is an elected representative of the people, and to serve the people effectively, it is necessary that he lives himself and also maintains his family. Any legislator or a Ministear if he is not in a position to maintain the hungry stomachs of his family a member or himself, it will be wrong to expect him to work effectively as a legistatorlator. From that point of view, I am supporting this Bill.

Sir, it is also said that every citizen in this country or anywhere must have a profession, must earn his livelihood by honest means. In my humble opinion, polltics is not a profession. As far as possible, one will have to earn his bread, but in recent days, as has been narrtaed, a politician or a legislator will have to devote most of his time for social work. It is only possible for men like Mahatma Gandhi or men like Birla to be honest and to work for social cause, if he has no honest means of livelihood, he is bound to be corrupt. Therefore minimum needs of a member are to be provided and in that spirit I am supporting the present bill. Many things have been said by the Chief Minister. I am at a loss now, whether I should refer to them because many things are controversial also. I do agree that a social revolution has taken place and it is taking place, Only in the preindependence days persons who could pay assessment of more than hundred

rupees were the voters and only the big landlords were going to the Representatives Assemblies or the Councils. Now things have changed. Thanks to the Father of the Nation and particularly so to the father of our Republican Constitution Dr Ambedkar, who gave a voting right to every adult member of our country irrespective of the caste or creed. The first revolution came after the adoption of our constitution by our country. Secondly, we have accepted the democratic socialism and that to by peaceful constitutional means we are to bring this change. It is not necessary for us to repat what has happened in the European countries or other countries where things have changed from feudalism to capitalisam, It is necessary to learn these things from the history. After feudalism it is not necessary again to go to capitalism, we are to go to socialism in a democratic means and that is the accepted philosophy of this country by most of the political parties When we have accepted that political philosophy It is necessary that men who are committed to this philosophy, men who are definitely determined to serve the down trodden people of this country, must be elected to the legislature and when they are elected, they are expected to be honest, sincere to the cause for which they are dedicated. And to work effectively, I repeat it is necessary that the legislator gets all those minimum necessities like telephone, travelling facilities, the postage facility and the minimum salary.

5—00 P. M.

I may give my own experience Though I could earn more as a lawyer, after becoming a legislator when people come for help I will have to telephone to several offices. With the result, on an average it comes to nearly Rs. 10—15 per day In 1966 itself there was a demand to give telephone to the legislators. It took 10 years to do it If we look to other countries like United States, there a senate Member is given a separate office, a stenographer and all other facilitices just like a Minister. He sits in the office and work as a whole-time worker. In some other countries also, pension is given to the legislators. We need not compare ourselves to foreign countries. In this country, where 75 percent of the people are below poverty line,we cannot expect to have luxury comforts to heve effective functioning as a legislator. When we get all these facilities. I would appeal to all the Members of this House that we should devote and dedicate ourselves to serve the people honestly and deligently to our maximum capacity. If we fail in this, we do not deserve to all these facilities. These facilities are given to have more efficient work and to serve the people in a better way. From that point of view I support this Bill.

There are so many progressive measures. The Minister for Revenue said that we have co-operated with him so far as Land Reform Act is

concerned, for which I am thankful to him. I come from Bombay area, whe e they have brought this Land Reforms Act in the year 1956 itself. When the present Prime Minister was the Chief Minister of Bombay, it was brought. In fact it was not properly implemented. Why I am mentioning this because, though we brought several progressive measures, they have to be implemented in a better way. Inspite of these progressive measures, they have to be improved and implemented in a better way. From that point of view the responsibility of the legislators is more and more. They have to associate more and more with all the social and economic measures. From that point of view, I sm supporting this and I am not going to the details. The Chief Minister referred political, social and economic changes and other things. So far as the changes are concerned, whichever is brought in the interest of the common man, I assure him that the legislators on this side will not lag behind in co-operating and assisting and participate in all the progressive measures. With this assurance, I would say that the present Bill which seeks to give more pay and other facilities to the legislators has to be accepted unanimously. There is no difference of opinion on that point. So far as public criticism is concerned, they are right. And in a wey, because of the criticism we will be more conscious about our duties and responsibilities. Personal vigilance in the price of democracy should be there. More so, the people of this country are vigilant and the legislators should also be vagilant. There is every possibility of usurping the power by certain vested interests in the name of progress. To prevent this vested interest and dictatorial tendency we have to be very vigilant. From that point of view we have to put more and more work and the responsibilities of the legislators are every increasing. From that point of view I welcome this measure and support this.

MR SPEAKER.—I will put the motion to the vote the House. The question is.

"That the Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1978 be taken into consideration"

The Motion was adoptea.

CLAUSE 2

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted

clause 2 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 3

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

clause 3 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSES 4-7

MR. SPEAKER.—As there are no amendments, I will put them to the vote of the House. The question is :

" That clauses 4 to 7, both inclusive, do stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted

clauses 4 to 7 both inclusive were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 8

MR. SPEAKER.—I will put clause 8. The question is :

" That clause 8 do stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted

clause 8 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 9

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That clause 9 do stand part of the Bill "

The Motion was adopted

clause 9 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 10

MR SPEAKER.—I will put Clause 10 to the vote of the House. The question is ;

" That Clause 10 do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 11

MR. SPEAKER.—There are amendments by Sriyuths M. V. Rajasekharan and M. C. Basappa. Will the members press for the amendments ?

SRIYUTHS M. V. RAJASEKHARAN & M. C. BASAPPA.—No.

MR. SPEAKER.—I will now put Clause 11 to the vote of the House. The question is :

" That Clause 11 do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSES 12 to 14

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That Clauses 12 to 14 both inclusive, do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 12 to 14 both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

INSERTION OF CLAUSE 14(A)

MR. SPEAKER.—There is an amendment, by the Chief Minister.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).—I move the following amendment :

That after Clause 14 insert the following new clause :-

"14 A: Omission of section 10 H and 10 M-Section 10 H and 10 M of the principal Act shall be omitted."

The Question was proposed

MR. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is :

That after Clause 14 the following new clause may be inserted.

" 14A : Omission of Section 10 H and 10 M-Sections 10 H and 10 M of the principal Act shall be omitted."

The amended was adopted

The new Clause was added to the Bill.

New clause 14 A was added to the Bill.

CLAUSES 15 and 16

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clauses 15 and 16 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 17

MR. SPEAKER.—There are amendments by Sriyuths: M. Chandrasekhar and A. Laxmisagar. Will the hon. members move the amendments ?

SRI M. CHANDRASEKHAR AND A. LAXMISAGAR.—No.

MR. SPEAKER.—The Hon. Chief Minister may please move his amendment.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :

"That 1. In sub-section (1) of new section 11A omit clause (a) and the proviso thereto.

2. After sub-section (3) insert the following :

"(4) In computing the number of years, for the purpose of sub-section (1), the period during which a person has served in any one or more of the following capacities, namely. a Minister, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister, Parliamentary Secretary. the Chairman, the Speaker. the Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker, a Leader of the Opposition or a Government Chief Whip by virtue of his membership in the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, shall also be taken into account."

11. C. Sumptuary allowance.—(1) The Leaders of the Opposition shall be paid a sumptuary allowance of two thousand and four hundred rupees per annum.

(2) The Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker and the Government Chief Whips shall be paid a sumptuary allowance of one thousand and eight hundred rupees per annum."

(1) for " 1st day of November 1956" substitute "1st January 1952 "

(2) after sub-clauses (1) insert the following :

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council includes a person who prior to 1st day of November 1956 represented any of the areas which with effect from the said date have become the new State of Karnataka, as a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of the State of which the said areas were part thereof.

Provided that in the case of nominated member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council he shall be

eligible for the pension if during his membership of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, he permanently resided in any area resided in any area which forms part of the State of Karnataka."

(3) In new section 11 B after "under section 11A" insert "or under section 12A of the Karnataka Ministers Salaries Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956."

The question was proposed

This is only to enable the Speaker, the Chairman, as well as the Leaders of the Opposition and Whips to get the sumptuary allowance this amendment has been brought.

MR. SPEAKER.—I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That 1. In sub-Section (1) of new section 11A omit clause (a) and the proviso thereto.

2. After sub-section (3) insert the following :

"(4) In computing the number of years, for the purpose of sub-sectian (1) the period during which a person has served in any one or more of the following capacities, namely. a Minister, a Minister of State, a Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Secretary, the Chairman, the Speaker, the Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker, a Leader of the Opposition or a Government Chief Whip by virtue of his membership in the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, shall also be taken into account.

11C. SUMPTUARY ALLOWANCE.—(1) The Leaders of the Opposition shall be paid a sumptuary allowance of two thousand and four hunderd rupees per annum.

(a) The Deputy Chairman, the Deputy Speaker and the Government Chief Whips shall be paid a sumptuary allowance of one thousand and eight hundred rupees per annum."

(1) for the "1st day of November 1956" substitute "1st January 1952."

(2) after sub-clause (1) insert the following :

"EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this sub-section, a member of Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council includes a person who prior to 1st day of November 1956 represented any of the areas which with effect from the said date have

become the new State of Karnataka, as a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of the State of which the said areas were part thereof.

Provided that in the case of nominated member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council he shall be eligible for the pension if during his membership of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, he permanently resided in any area which forms part of the State of Karnataka."

(3) In new section 11B after "under section 11A" insert "or under section 12A of the Karnataka Ministers Salaries Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956."

The amendments were adopted

MR. SPEAKER.—I will now put Clause 17 as amended to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clause 17, as amended do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 17 as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 18

MR. SPEAKER.—There are amendments by Sriyuths M. Chandrasekhar and P. Ramdev. I would like to know whether they would like to move the amendments or not :

SRIYUTHS. M. CHANDRASEKHAR AND P. RAMDEV —No.

MR. SPEAKER.—There is an amendment by the Chief Minister.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I beg to move the following amendment to Clause 18.

That "In the proposed new clause (ccc) after "every member" insert "including a Minister, Minister of State or Deputy Minister, Chairman, Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Leader of the Opposition or Government Chief Whips."

The Question was proposed

MR. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is :

CLAUSE 18

"That in the proposed new clause (ccc) after "every member" insert "including a Minister, Minister of State or Deputy Minister, Chairman, Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Deputy Speaker, Leader of the Opposition or Government Chief Whips."

The amendment was adopted

MR. SPEAKER.—I will put Clause 18 as amended to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clause 18 as amended do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 18 as amended was added to the Bill.

CLAUSES 19 AND 20

MR. SPEAKER.—I will now put Clauses 19 and 20 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 19 and 20 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1 ETC.,

MR. SPEAKER.—Mr. Lakshi Sagar, Mr M. Mallur Ananda Rao, and Mr. M. Srinivas have given notice of amendment.

What do the Hon. Members proposed to do ?

HON. MEMBERS.—We don't move the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER.—The Hon. Chief Minister may move his amendment.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I beg to move :

"That in sub-clause (2), omit "16,17,18,19 and" and at the end insert the following :-

"and sections "16,17,18, and 19" shall be deemed to have come into force on 1st day of April, 1978."

The question was proposed

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That in sub-clause (2), omit "16,17,18,19 and" and at the end insert the following :-

"and Sections "16,17,18 and 19" shall be deemed to have come into force on 1st day of April, 1978."

The amendment was adopted

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, the Long Title, the Preamble and the Enacting Formula, do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended the Long Title, the Preamble and the Enacting Formula, were added to the Bill.

Motion to Pass

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I beg to move :

"That the Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1978, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1978, as amended, be passed."

The Motion was adopted and the Bill as amended was passed

KARNATAKA LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) BILL 1978.

Motion to Consider (Debate Continued)

† ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಸವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ (ಕಂದಾಯ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).— ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ ಈ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦ ಜನರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹಲವಾರು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ನಾನು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ; ನನಗೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಭೂಮಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಪೂಜಮಾನಿಕೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಮಾಡೋಲ್ಲ. ಜನತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಯಾರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ನಾನು ೨—೩ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಭೂ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಏನು ಇದೆ, ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದೇ ಇದರ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಬಹಳ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿಯಾದದ್ದು, ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಚಾಚು ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪುನಃ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರ ಕೈವಾಡ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯದಂತೆ ಭದ್ರವಾದ ಒಂದು ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಹಲವಾರು ಕೇಸಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ